

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 27th October 1877.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies issued.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
	BENGALI.			
	<i>Monthly.</i>			
1	" Bhárat Shramjibí "	Baráhanagar ...	4,000	
2	" Rajshahye Sambád "	Rajshahye ...	.....
3	" Grámbártá Prakáshiká "	Comercolly ...	200	
4	" Arya Pratibhá "	Bhowanipore ...	.....
	<i>Bi-monthly.</i>			
5	" Culna Prakásh "	Culna ...	.....
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
6	" Banga Hitaishí "	Bhowanipore ...	.....
7	" Bishwa Dút "	Táligunj, Calcutta ..	.....
8	" Bishwa Suhrid "	Mymensingh ...	450	
9	" Bhárat Mihir "	Do. ...	658	
10	" Bhárat Sangskarak "	Calcutta ...	.....
11	" Bengal Advertiser "	Do. ...	.....
12	" Dacca Prakásh "	Dacca ...	400	
13	" Education Gazette "	Hooghly ...	1,168	
14	" Moorshedabad Pratinidhi "	Berhampore ...	.....
15	" Pratikár "	Do. ...	235	
16	" Grámbártá Prakáshiká "	Comercolly ...	200	
17	" Sambád Bháskar "	Calcutta ...	.....
18	" Sulabha Samáchar "	Do ...	5,500	20th October.
19	" Sádharaní "	Chinsurah ...	516	
20	" Hindu Hitaishiní "	Dacca ...	300	

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies issued.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
	BENGALI—(Continued).			
	<i>Weekly—(Continued).</i>			
21	"Soma Prakásh"	Bhowanipore ...	700	
22	"Sahachar"	Calcutta ...	.....
23	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Bauleah, Rajshahye	.....
24	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh" ...	Kákinia, Rungpore	250	
25	"Burdwan Pracháriká"	Burdwan ...	165	
	<i>Daily.</i>			
26	"Sambád Prabhákar"	Calcutta ...	550	
27	"Sambád Purnachandrodaya" ...	Do. ...	.....	24th to 26th October.
28	"Samáchar Chandriká"	Do. ...	.....
29	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká" ...	Do. ...	652	
30	"Arya Mihir"	Do. ...	.....
	ENGLISH AND BENGALI.			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
31	"Amrita Bazar Patriká"	Do. ...	2,217	
32	"Howrah Hitakarí"	Bethar, Howrah ...	300	
33	"Moorshedabad Patriká"	Berhampore ...	.....
34	"Burrisal Bártábaha"	Burrisal ...	300	
	ENGLISH AND URDU.			
35	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta ...	400	20th October.
	URDU.			
	<i>Bi-monthly.</i>			
36	"Akhhár-ul-Akhiár"	Mozufferpore ...	.....
	HINDI.			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
37	"Behár Bandhu"	Bankipore, Patna...	509	24th ditto.
	PERSIAN.			
38	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Calcutta ...	250	

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

THE *Sulabha Samáchár*, of the 20th October, has an article headed "Government and the sons of zamindárs." SULABHA SAMACHAR,
October 20th, 1877.

The system of education of minors in the Court of Wards not satisfactory.

After dwelling on the great benefit which has accrued to the zamindárs from the institution of the Court of Wards, in connection with the education of the minors, relieving the encumbered estates from debt, and increasing their income through efficient and economical management, the Editor proceeds to remark as follows:—One cannot help applauding the authorities in the most successful for their action in this respect. But does their responsibility end here? The removal of the debts and the increase of the funds of the minors are in one respect productive of considerable injury. The wards do not, as a rule, enjoy the advantages of a high education, while an early marriage, large sums of money at their disposal, association with unprincipled men, and a lack of moral instruction or salutary advice, rapidly bring about a sad change in their condition. They often acquire a mere smattering of English; but by making a few speeches learnt by rote beforehand, giving parties to Europeans, riding and hunting, and occasionally paying subscriptions in aid of projects of public amusement or benefit, their names are published in the Gazette, and titles of distinction are conferred upon them. No one, however, takes the trouble to inquire about their private character, or the relations existing between them and their tenantry. It behoves Government to attend to the moral education of the minors committed to its charge as much as to the improvement of their estates.

2. The Editor of the *Behár Bandhu* remarks that the Government of Bengal, in its letter to the Indigo-planters of Tirhoot, hints at the zamindárs being in a manner the cause of the oppressions practised on the ryots, inasmuch as the high rates of rent demanded by them cannot be levied from the tenants without the adoption of oppressive measures. They ought, therefore, in order to wipe off this reproach, refrain from letting out any land in *ticca* for indigo planting. Is it manly to deliver over the ryot and his family to the lion's mouth for the sake of a few rupees? Now that Government has turned its attention to this matter, some results may be expected to follow. It is true that, if lands are not let out for indigo, the *jamá* will decrease; yet it must be borne in mind that the lives of the ryots will be spared, and any present deficiency in the rent will be made up by the improvements that must necessarily follow in the condition of the cultivators. Let it not be supposed from what has been written above that all the zamindárs in Tirhoot are thus cruel; yet what can they do? for even those who are regarded as men of integrity are sometimes induced by the fear of the authorities to make over their ryots to the planters. There is, however, very little fear now, because the zillah authorities are Englishmen, and few indeed there are who would knowingly act contrary to the intentions of Government. It may be added that, if the Government in its action is sincere, all will go right, but if there be a design to throw the faults of the English on the Hindustani zamindárs, there will be a realizing of the fable of the "Monkey's sore," whose friends by way of sympathy picked at it till it grew worse and proved fatal. The zamindárs should take this matter into consideration, and refuse to farm their lands to the indigo-planters, who will then soon have to return to England.

BEHAR BANDHU,
October 24th, 1877.

MISCELLANEOUS.

3. In continuation of the article noticed in paragraph 18 of the Report for the 6th October, the *Sulabha Samáchár*, of the 20th instant, offers the following

Suggestions connected with the railways.

SULABHA SAMACHAR,
October 20th, 1877.

additional suggestions for the consideration of the members of the approaching Railway Conference :—

13. There should be two kinds of third class carriages in every train, one for the use of local passengers and another for those who might travel for more than a hundred miles. The latter should be furnished with sleeping accommodation and baths.

14. Separate waiting sheds should be constructed for the convenience of male and female passengers travelling in third class carriages.

15. There should be a separate carriage attached to every train for the exclusive use of females, and their tickets should be collected by persons of the same sex.

16. Overcrowding, especially on occasions of festivals, should be prevented. For this purpose, a greater number of third class carriages should be constructed. It would be well if the municipalities were authorized to see that there was no overcrowding in the railway carriages.

17. Suitable arrangements should be made for properly lighting the carriages and stations.

18. As in stations on the East Indian Railway, pure drinking-water should be supplied to passengers on all other lines, and carriages should be opened without delay as soon as the train reaches a station.

JOHN ROBINSON,

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 27th October 1877.

Government Bengali Translator.